THE DAILY CONSERATIVE.

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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Weldon.

WELDON, MAY 12th.—Passengers from Petersburg report no fighting in Chesterfield since the 7th.

The enemy still hold the Railroad.

An attack may be expected by our forces at any moment. The trains will run through to Petersburg on Sunday. Our forces are at Swift Creek. All business suspended in Petersburg, and every man in the ranks.

All here in Petersburg confident of success. No further attack on Drewry's Bluff. Four gunboats destroyed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WEDLON, May, 13th.—Various wild rumors have been afloat here to-day; one of which is, that Lee has driven Grant's forces across the Rapidan, with terrific slaughter. But all that I can gather that is reliable, is the following:

Holcombe's Legion resisted the enemy at Chester on Monday last. There has been no fighting since. The enemy still hold the Railroad.

Beauregard's headquarters are in Petersburg. He has been reinforced twenty thousand or more, recently, and still they pour in. The stores are closed in Petersburg, and every man in the ranks.

Engagement expected to-morrow, (the 14th.)

The bridge across Stony Creek is rebuilt; and the one across Nottoway river will be done to-morrow night.

Drewry's Bluff has been reinforced, so that no apprehensions are felt about its security.

The trains will run through to Petersburg day after to-morrow.

Two gunboats certainly, and probably four, were blown up or burnt. Nothing else reliable.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, MAY 14th.—All quiet here to-day. General Stuart died Thursday from wounds received Wednesday.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, MAY 15th.—It is rumored that the enemy attacked Drewry's Bluff last night and were repulsed having lost 1000 men. Gen. Mat Ransom was wounded in the arm slightly. No other news from any quarter.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, MAY 12th.—Dispatches received at Headquarters from Oak Springs with New Orleans dates to the 9th inst., say Gold was two for one, and rising.

All knowledge of Banks ignored. Steele is reported at Little Rock.

Marmaduke is between Little Rock and Pine Bluff, shelling the latter place.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, MAY 14th.—The following Telegram has been received by Gen. Maury, from Ozyka, May 14th:

No definite intelligence of Banks' capitulation had been received in New Orleans on the 10th, although it is thought he had surrendered.

It was belived that no boats were crossing down. All communication cut off. The iron-clad gunboat, Granite City, gunboat No. 45, and a transport with forty soldiers were captured by the Confederates at Sabine Pass on the 6th inst.

From Meridian.

MERIDIAN, MAY 14th.—Yankee forces under Gen. Mearthar, variously estimated at 5 to 8000, was at Pickens station on Mississippi Central Railroad at noon to-day, moving towards Grensda. Five thousand at Big Black Bridge. Gen. H. W. Slocumb commanding at Vicksburg.

From Trans-Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, MAY 13th.—A dispatch to-day from Col. Scott, via Summit, confirms the Trans-Mississippi Dispatch, and says that Gen. Taylor has Banks hemmed in at Alexandria, and has a battery six miles below, stopping all communication via Red river. The said battery is supported by Maj. Brige's and a part of Polignac's infantry. It captured a transport with a valuable cargo of Commissary stores, and one hundred prisoners, and the City Belle, with the 120th Ohio regiment, killing Col. Mudd, Col. Bossett, of Corps De Afrique, Col. Ogiel, and one Lt. Colonel. On the 5th, captured the Warner, also gunboats Eight and Twenty-two taken from them; twenty-one pieces ordnance, including eight thirty-two pounder Parrott and their arms were taken.

It was reported at Shrevport that Gen. Smith and the enemy had a fight at Jenkins' Ford. We captured several hundred prisoners, many small arms, pontoon bridges, and all their trains. We lost Gen. Searcy, and Col. Greenwood, and Gen. Wall Kindall Clarke wounded.

From Greensboro'.

GREENSBORO', MAY 14th, 1864.

TO COL. PETER MALLETT:

The enemy have burnt Chula depot, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. They are advancing on Amelia Court House.

Gen. McLaws commands at Barkesville and urges all men to report to him—will be armed if necessary in Danville.

Examiner of the 12th gives fine account of affairs in Northern Virginia. S. R. CHISMAN

AN IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. MEADE

The Washington "Star" has the following important announcement, showing there is, and is to be, trouble in the Army of the Potomac with the expired enlistment men. It is because of this that Burnside has gone to Grant, instead of undertaking his independent expedition up the Peninsula. The "Star" says:

As the time is approaching when a number of the regiments belonging to the Army of the Potomac are to be discharged from the military service of the United States, by reason of the expiration of the term of service, for which they were mustered into said service, Major General Meade has announced to such troops that the War Department has decided that the term of service of a regiment is to be computed from the date of muster into the service of the United States, without reference to the date of enrollment or any service rendered a State.

The Commanding General will, however, at all times, be glad to receive and forward, for the consideration of the proper authorities, any respectful communication touching the term of service of a regiment, when such term appears to be involved in doubt.

The Commanding General, in making this announcement, expresses the hope that regiments which may be discharged will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the Government with regard to their term of service, and that no organized bodies of individuals, after having borne an unsullied reputation during all the eventful scenes which have marked their connection with the Army of the Potomac, will suffer the honorable fame they have won by their gallantry and good conduct to be tarnished in the closing hours of their service by acts of insubordination, which, if ventured upon by any, will be promptly suppressed, and can only terminate in the speedy and certain punishment of the offending parties.

Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who has worn a wig for these twenty years, was lately applied to in behalf of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair for a lock of his hair to put in a Congressional wreath.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864. [No. 20.

ACTION OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

The petition of a Convention of Banks of Virginia and North Carolina, at Richmond, May 2d, 1864, respectfully represents:

That the tax act of the 17 February last, as officially expounded, levies on banks a tax greater, relatively, than is levied npon any other class, either of citizens or coprorations, and is onerous and oppressive in amount. Your petitioners do not believe that equality of taxation, so carefully respected by all just governments, was intended to be discarded only in its application to the banks. Their agency in supporting the public credit has been far too prompt and liberal, to say nothing of the fostering care with which they are regarded by the States, to admit the supposition that Congress designed any ividious distinction against them. The fact, however, is, that they are taxed unequally, and to an amonnt which must take away every inducement to investment in bank capital, and expose them to the temptation of quitting their ordinary dealings in discounting in aid of trade and commerce, for operations of more glittering results, but hazardous both to them and the public.

There is, first, a tax of five per centum upon bank shares in the hands of stockholders, estimated at their market price at the date of assessment, thereby unfavorably discriminaitng the stock of corporations from other property, the latter being taxed according to its price before the war, with the exception of some enumerated articles, which are directed to be valued as of the 1st of January, 1862, immediately prior to the marked inflation of prices, or at the date of their purchase. Bank shares thus valued will be estimated, it is not unsafe to assume at the double of their price in 1860, and, by consequence, will be taxed at ten per cent. or more, rating them at par. Ten per cent. upon their capital stock is above ordinary bank profits. Nor should it be forgotten that the tax assessed at a time of inordinate prices, will have to be paid when price, keeping step with the reduction of the currency, have declined, and are declining.

The act proceeds, after having thus taxed bank capital or shares to aggregate the property of the corporation, and levies an additional tax of five per cent. upon each article separately. The tax upon share holders, large though it be, is inconsiderable in comparison with this tax, if it be literally enforced.

The credits of a bank, including what the term fairly represent—bills receivable, public securities, bonds, coin, &c., extend its capital several fold.—To the extent of its capital and reserved fund only, can it be said to be more than a trustee of its credits, being bound to use them so as to fufill corresponding obligations. Beyond that, they are really the property of the creditors of the bank; and if not taxed against them, there is no reason why they should not be, for to thre such credits essentially belong.

A tax on bank capital is a tax on bank creditors. Bank shares are a fiction, a myth, a sheer delusion, if they do not represent the assets of the corporation, and admit the holder, in the proportion of his interest to the whole, to whatsoever is included by the charter. To exact of the corporation a tax upon its credits, when the corporators have paid a tax upon the capital, is to tax doubly the same subject—not the less certainly because the name is changed. Such a tax is really a tax on the indebtedness of a bank, since its credits beyond the amount of its capital and reserve belong to creditors. It may, therefore, result that a triple tax will be levied on the same subject—twice against a bank and once against its creditor.

The tax in coin, collected according to official construction, or in form less oppressive and more consistent with the tenor of the act, it is submitted, will operate with extreme severity. This is apparent from its amount. Under the pressure of such taxation, so far from being remunerative, the stock of a bank will be likely to prove a burden. The tax is liable to grave objections on other grounds.

The coin of our banks is now, and has been since the beginning of the war, unproductive. Its value to banks at all times is mainly indirect, serving to inspire confidence in the solidity, and enabling them, under ordinary circumstances, to maintain a profitable circulation. Even now, that the currency is surrendered to the Confederacy, and coin has disappeared from bank transactions, the knowledge that the banks are not without it is an advantage both to the country and to them. It serves as an invigorating assurance of the restoration, in due season, of public and individual credit on its sure and true basis. It might be feared the public mind would be disturbed with new and increased financial perplexities if it were understood that the small reserve of the banks were about to be exhausted by taxation.

Besides, the banks are required by their charters to preserve a fixed ratio between their circulation and coin. Their corporate existence is contingent upon their public comphance with the legislative requisition. May they not plead the disability they are under, from parting with their coin, to a Confederate requisition in apparent conflict with their duty to their States? Your petitioners may content themselves with a mere reference to a point, which they venture to regard as of the profoundest gravity.

Your petitioners are not unfavorably known, they may hope, for their activity and zeal in support of the common cause. They have been prompt, and not inefficient, they trust, in their efforts to relieve the necessities of their country, and to sustain and invigorate the Government. They are prepared for any sacrifices demanded by the common safety, as you may presume, reposing unfaltering confidence in your patriotism and equity. They pray for such relief in the premises, as to your impartial decision it may appear they are entitled.

JAMES CASKIE,
Chairman of the Convention of Banks.

THE YANKEE CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives, on the 4th inst., the bill guaranteeing Republican government to rebellious States was taken up and H. W. Davis offered a substitute amending the bill so as to require, instead of one tenth of the voters of a seceded State, a majority to reorganize a State government, and allowing certain subordinate civil and military officers under the Rebel government to participate and hold office under the reconstructed government. The substitute was adopted. The preamble proposed by Mr. Stevens to the effect that the so-called Confederate States are a public enemy, waging an unjust war in which they are not entitled to the privileges and immunities of civilized warfare etc., was stricken out, and the bill thus amended finally passed—yeas 78, nays 59.

DEATH OF THE HEAVIEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—A correspondent at Dalton sends to the *Rebel* the following, for the truth of which he vouches. The writer was a neighbor of Stacy's:

Henry Stacy, a citizen of Hawkins county, East Tennessee, died on the 18th of April, 1864. He was about forty six years of age, six feet, six inches high, and weighed over six hundred pounds. For many years previous to his death he had not left his house. His health was generally good. He was very talkative and fond of company. A great many persons visited him from curiosity.

In his young days he excelled all his school mates in running, jumping, etc.

He left a wife and two children.

MONUMENTAL CENOTAPH IN MEMORY OF GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON.

We lately examined a very chaste piece of Architectral work of art, built by that talented young artist, Mr. T. J. Mott,* of the firm of Schrimshaw & Mott, News Dealers, Frederick street. It is designed as a Monumental Cenotaph for General Stonewall Jackson, the hero of the Confederate army, who died in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d, 1863. It is composed entirely of shells taken from the seashore of the Bahama Islands and from the shores of *Dixie*. The following are the measurements of this beautiful work of art—together with the mottos and devices:

The base of the Monument is three feet square—the bottom of the shaft, contains four Arches with the Tomb in the centre. Next above the bottom of the shaft are four handsome Panels, each bearing different inscriptions, viz.: on the first Panel are two Confederate flags crossed, with the General's motto—

"Do your duty and leave the rest to Providence!"

and his last words:

"It is all right."

On the second Panel appears his Epitaph:

TO THE MEMORY
OF
GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON,
who fell at
CHANCELLORSVILLE,
May 2d, 1863.

On the third Panel are the names of some of the principal battles he was engaged in, viz:

Manassas,	Falling Waters,
Winchester,	Cross Keys,
Fort Republic,	Cedar Run,
Fredericksburg,	Richmond.

The letters are beautifully worked in shells.

On the Fourth Panel are some words of eulogism surmounted with a row of stars:

* * * * * *

"Bulwark of the Field,
A Host his presence—
And his arm a shield!"

"As he lived—he died—gloriously!"

The base and main body is 4½ feet high and is surmounted with a spire 4 feet high, the whole crowned with a Cross 6 inches high, making the entire structure 9 feet. The shells are put on with water proof cement, which becomes harder as it advances in age.

It is designed that this work of Art should be disposed of by subscription, and the Artist having in this manner been remunerated the Cenotaph itself is to be presented to the Confederate Government by the subscribers.

This is not only the largest but the handsomest piece of shell-work of its kind ever executed in the Bahamas, which is so justly celebrated for the beauty of its shell work. We would recommend those who feel any curiosity on the subject to call and inspect it.

We presume that the sons of the South who reside at Nassau will be glad to subscribe to the fund for its purchase and presentation to the Confederate Government. Mr. Mott deserves great praise for the labor spent on it, and his taste as an Artist is amply displayed. We understand that he was four months engaged on it.

*T. J. Mott is a native of Wilmington, N. C., and once worked in the Journal office, afterwards in the Commercial office.

A GOOD OLD STORY.

There lived in one of the mountainous counties in Western Virginia, some Dutchmen, and among them one named Henry Snyder; and there were, likewise, two brothers, called George and Jack Fulwiler—they were all rich, and each owned a mill.—Henry Snyder was subject to fits of derangement, but they were not of such a nature as to render him disagreeable to any one. He merely conceived himself to be the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and while under the infatuation had himself a throne built, on which he sat to try the causes of all who offended him, and passed them off to Heaven or Hell, as his humor prompted him—he personating both Judge and culprit.

It happened one day that a difficulty occurred between Henry Snyder and the Fulwilers, on account of their mill; when, to be avenged, Henry Snyder took along with him a book, in which he recorded his judgments, and mounted his throne to try their causes. He was heard to pass the following judgments:

Having prepared himself—acting as Judge, and yet responding for the accused—he called Fulwiler:

Sheorge Fulwiler, shtand up. What has you been doin' in dis lower world?

Ah, Lort, I does not know.

Well, Sheorge Fulwiler, hasn't you got a mill?

Yes, Lort, I has!

Well, Shorge Fulwiler, didn't you never take too much toll?

Yes, Lort, I has—when der water was low, and mine stones was dull, I take a leetle too much toll.

Well, Sheorge Fulwiler, you must go to the left mit der goats.

Well, Shake Fulwiler, shtand up. What you been doin' in dis lower world?

The trial proceeded throughout precisely like the former, and with the same result.

Now, I tries myself. Henry Snyder, shtand up. What has you been doin' in dis lower world?

Ah, Lord, I does not know.

Well, Henry Snyder, hasn't you got a mill?

Yes, Lord, I has.

Well, Henry Snyder, didn't you never take too much toll?

Yes, Lord, I has—when der water was low, and mine stones was dull, I has taken too much toll!

Well, Henry Snyder, what you do mit der toll?

Ah, Lort, I gives it to der poor.

Pausing—Well, Henry Snyder, you may go to der right mit der sheep; but it is a tam tight squeeze.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

Yesterday one of the inequalities of the present state of things was brought to our attention. Our daily paper is $15 for six months. A gentleman gave us a dollar in silver, and we let him have the paper for six months, and, as things go, got more than we would have received had we been paid in Confederate. Thus, before the war, we got six dollars in specie or its equivalent for a year's subscription,—$3 for six months, and now we take one dollar in silver for six months, and of course two dollars for a year.

Thus, then, our nominal rise in price has not been equal to one-third of the depreciation of the currency, or the rise in the price of gold. Other things, however, nearly all other things have kept pace with the depreciation, and some of them gone far beyond it. Thus bacon has gone to 40 prices, beef to 50; chickens about the same, and, indeed, nearly all the necessaries of life are far above even a specie basis. Things don't work exactly right.—*Wilmington Journal.*

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
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Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richord Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
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30	Frank M Parker,		
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63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Chem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramsear's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 38th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded,

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

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Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—dlm. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Cuesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay. Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commisshry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 16, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper,	1 month,	$ 3 00
" "	3 months,	8 00
" "	6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months,	3 00
" "	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, which they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

☞ GOVERNOR VANCE will address the people of Wake county, at the Court House, in Raleigh, to-day, at one o'clock, P. M.

☞ GOVERNOR VANCE will address his fellow-citizens at Hillsboro', by invitation, on Tuesday, 24th instant.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION OR DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slave-holding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the thunders of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. MR. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT to SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February 20, 1861.*

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * * —*Progress, February 23d, 1861.*

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d, 1861.*

Army News.

Some interesting news will be found by referring to our telegraphic column. We are in dreadful suspense about the details from Gen. LEE's army. But it is understood that GRANT has been badly chastised and has suffered an immense loss, while our loss has been comparatively small. Upon the whole we regard the news from Virginia very encouraging, and as giving earnest of the total discomfiture of the Yankee army in a few days.

The death of Gen. STUART is a serious calamity at this time, as his place cannot be easily supplied.

The news from the Trans-Mississippi is glorious.

We have received no Richmond papers later than the 10th, but we understand the *Examiner* of the 12th (Thursday morning) has been received by some one in the city, and that it states there was hard fighting near Richmond as late as Wednesday night, that the army had been repulsed and our forces were pursuing.

From all quarters we continue to receive the most encouraging and gratifying assurances of the increasing popularity of our model Governor. There are some counties in the State that are almost unanimous for him. The people of those counties are mostly farmers—the "bone and sinew" of the land. They have learned, in their agricultural pursuits, that it is a very unsafe experiment to swap off a good and safe "crittur," that works well in harness, was never known to balk—perfectly safe and gentle, wherever he may be placed—for a strange *mule*, of doubtful pedigree; but, so far as ascertained, has always worked badly and kicked out of harness. The farmer who would make such a swap as this would be voted as unfit to belong to the County Agricultural Society.

Now, this is exactly the same kind of a "swap" certain political jockies propose to make in regard to the office of Governor. Gov. VANCE has made one of the best, if not *the very* best, of all her Governors from 1776 to this time. His official acts have not been, and cannot be successfully assailed. With one accord, from one end of the State to the other, he is proclaimed the "model Governor." "Well done, good and faithful servant," are words of greeting and encouragement wherever he goes.

Now we ask, in all seriousness, would it be safe; would it be prudent; would it be wise; would it be just—nay, would it be honorable—for the people of North Carolina to exchange their "model Governor"—their "good and faithful servant"—for the political renegade and apostate, W. W. HOLDEN? who has been on every side of every question—has belonged to all political parties—first a "coon-skin" Whig; then a Democrat; then a secessionist; then a Union man; then the "last dollar and last man" war man; then an anti war man—then a *peace* man—"every thing by turns, and nothing long"—who has betrayed every party to which he ever belonged.—Such is W. W. HOLDEN, who now has the effront ery to say that he is a *Conservative*, and the unblushing impudence to ask old line Whigs and those who belonged to the "American" organization, whom he abused and slandered so outrageously, to vote for him for Governor!

The *people*—the "bone and sinew" of the land, are for Gov. VANCE. The bluster and twaddle of HOLDEN and his "organ" amount to nothing. The game is perfectly understood. HOLDEN's object is to deceive, mislead, and *humbug*, by pretending to be their best friend, while, in fact, he is their *worst* enemy.

The *Conservatives* of the State cannot be betrayed into his support, because they know him too well. They know him to be instable, unreliable, and inconstant as a public man and a politician. They know, as our very able correspondent "Q," in to-day's paper remarks, that "*consistency*" is of the essence of Conservatism, and they will not support an old line "original secessionist" of the "straitest sect," because he *pretends* to be with them now for the sake of their votes. The people are honest and unsuspecting—knowing no guile themselves, they do not suspect it in others; but when they have been trifled with and deceived, as they have been by the self-constituted candidate for Governor, they justly become indignant at his presumption in soliciting their votes. W. W. HOLDEN has been "weighed in the balances and found wanting." The first Thursday in August will remove the scales from his eyes.

Our cotemporary (the *Conservative*) not only charges us with being an original secessionist but he means to keep charging it. We thank him for this, for if he should have only asserted it once some few persons, not familiar with our record, might believe it, but as he intends doing us the *justice* of keeping the charge standing, no one will be duped by it. If we were an original secessionist so were H. W. Miller, D. K. McRae, R. P. Dick, Thos. Settle, *J. D. Hyman* and many others we might name, who were denounced as Abolitionists and Black Republicans in 1860, because they supported Douglas and Johnston against two sectional tickets, gotten up and advocated for no other purpose than to disrupt the old government and bring on war.—*Progress.*

We do intend to do our neighbor "the *justice* of keeping the charge standing." Surely, surely, he cannot complain of our doing him "*justice*." As regards the lamented patriot and statesman, HENRY W. MILLER, we have nothing to say. Were he now living, no one would be farther from supporting W. W. HOLDEN, who was his ancient enemy and slanderer. But peace to his ashes! As regards Messrs. MCRAE, DICK, and SETTLE, like Mr. HOLDEN, we believe they were all "original secessionists." True to their instincts, we understand that Messrs. DICK and SETTLE will support their brother "original," Mr. HOLDEN, for Governor. Mr. MCRAE, for reasons which he has given in his paper, supports Gov. VANCE. But Col. MCRAE's supporting Gov. VANCE no more makes the Governor an "original secessionist" than Mr. PENNINGTON's turning secessionist makes one of us, who was for the Union up to the time Lincoln committed the "overt act," by making war upon the South.

It is well understood that an "original secessionist" is one who was, or had been at any time, either in theory or in practice, in any contingency short of an *overt act* of aggression upon the rights and liberties of the South, in favor of seceding from the Union, before Lincoln's proclamation.

The *Progress* does not deny the correctness of this definition, but tries to avoid it by special pleading. For the same reason it might deny that Mr. HOLDEN was an "original secessionist," because he was a Whig in 1840, and tried to become the editor of a Whig paper, soon after.

But we wish to call especial attention to the latter part of the above extract. The *Progress* says the "two sectional tickets"—that is, those for LINCOLN and BRECKENRIDGE—were "gotten up and *advocated* for no other purpose than to *disrupt the old government and bring on war.*"

Mr. HOLDEN advocated one of these sectional tickets, and, according to his own "organ," he did so "for no other purpose than to disrupt the old government and bring on war."

An honest confession is good for the soul. Be it known, therefore, to all men, and ye of the "*straitest* sect" will pay especial attention, that Mr. HOLDEN's "organ," the Raleigh *Progress*, confesses and declares that Mr. HOLDEN advocated the election of JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE "*for no other purpose than to disrupt the old government and bring on war.*"

We wish to call the especial attention of the Conservative people of North Carolina to this declaration of Mr. HOLDEN's mouthpiece.

Read and hand to your neighbor, and tell him to hand this paper to *his* neighbor.

We thank the *Progress* for its assistance in exposing the fraud Mr. HOLDEN is endeavoring to practice upon the Conservative masses of North Carolina.

Who is the Wild Arab?

The Destructive Candidate for Governor attempts to raise a snivelling cry for sympathy by denying Gov. VANCE's statement of his behavior on the night of the mob, and using harsh and discourteous epithets towards that gentleman. After virtually and substantially admitting the truth of the Governor's statement in every essential particular, he makes a great complaint of the violation of the sacred rites of hospitality which the Governor committed by disclosing what took place under his own roof, and compares him to a wild Arab, and other very refreshing and genteel things.

It is said to be true, that a "wild Arab" holds the guest sacred who has eaten his salt, and will suffer no evil to befall him while under his roof. And it is also true that the wild Arab guest will steal the mare of his wild Arab host after he leaves the tent, if he can: whereupon it is the custom of the host Arab to pursue the thief and break his head, salt or no salt, when overtaken.

Now did it not strike this most Chesterfieldian candidate for Governor that the violation of hospitality came from the visiting "Arab?" Being attacked by his foes and driven from his own tent, the guest Arab seeks a refuge in the tent of his neighbor.—The host flies to his rescue, disperses the assailants who were outraging his property—then returning, comforts his distressed visitant and ministers to his fainting soul refreshing draughts, to wit: "Brandy and loaf sugar." No sooner, however, was the guest off and relieved of his fright, than he uses the very property saved by his host (printing press, type, &c.) to slander and traduce him, by alleging that he did not honestly acquire the very brandy by which he was refreshed. To mention a respectable "wild Arab" in connection with such conduct is a slander on oriental character.

People who read the long and dirty article signed "Conservative," in the double issue of the *Standard* of April the 6th, will know who began this thing, and who violated the laws of hospitality.

Let Mr. HOLDEN cease this contemptible method of electioneering, and face his competitor on the stump, and use these epithets to him like a man and a gentleman, and he will have nothing to complain of.

As to the statement of Mr. HOLDEN about what did take place under the Governor's roof, we may have more to say hereafter. From what we can learn at present, we believe he was too badly scared to remember well what did occur, and we know he did the dirty work of the Secessionists too long to tell it correctly, even if he did remember it.

☞ We learn from various sources that Gov. VANCE, in his recent visit to Randolph, Chatham, and Alamance counties, made a most favorable impression on the people. They came out to hear him in large numbers, and were perfectly satisfied that he has done nothing, either by deeds of omission or commission, to forfeit the confidence of the people—that, on the contrary, he is the same man, *in principle*, that he was two years ago, and they are not only willing, but anxious, that he should be re-elected.—In the county of Randolph, where he addressed a very large concourse of the people, he produced a marked impression on his hearers. It is thought he changed at least five hundred votes in that county.

GOVERNOR VANCE AND GOVERNOR BROWN.

The press reports from Fayetteville, North Carolina bring us intelligence that in a speech delivered to the people of that place on the 22d inst., Gov. Vance declared that he not only approved the course pursued by Gov. Brown, but had advocated and favored the same policy long before the extra session of the Georgia Legislature. He also read a letter from Gov. Brown, which we suppose contained the Governor's sentiments on the great subjects, he afterward presented to the Legislature of Georgia. In his speech he declared that there was no similiarity of views between Holden and Brown, nor did they work with the same object.

It will thus be seen that the Governor of North Carolina assumes the same position occupied by the Governor of Georgia—nay, not assumes, but declares that he held it prior to Gov. Brown. In North Carolina there are two candidates for Governor—Holden and Vance, the present incumbent. The message of Gov. Brown to the Georgia Legislature was held up by his enemies as an encouragement to Holden and his traitorous crew, and they have in fact been endeavoring to make capital of it. Gov. Vance has been looked upon by the press of the South as the loyal candidate, and we find him not only coinciding with Governor Brown's views, but claiming them as his own ideas, long before they were advanced to the Legislature of Georgia.

Governor Vance is right. Governor Brown has no sympathy with Holden, nor do their views assimilate. If Governor Vance is honest—and we have no reasen to doubt his honesty—he is one with whom the Governor of Georgia agrees, and who agrees with him. What will the newspaper enemies of Governor Brown say, when they read that Governor Vance, acknowledged by them to be the *loyal* Confederate candidate for the gubernatorial honors of North Carolina, favors the "agitating" and "unpatriotic" views of Governor Brown. Surely they will not infer, now that Governor Vance has spoken his sentiments, that he is a *tory* also, and that the great State of North Carolina is so fallen as to have two aspirants for the position of Governor, and both of them *traitors* to the cause of Southern independence.

The Reverend William E. Hatcher, the pastor of the Manchester Baptist Church, has been engaged for several weeks past in establishing Sunday Schools throughout the State. He has met with decided success, we learn.—*Rich. Enq.*

Thurlow Weed thinks Congress has done a very inexpedient thing in passing the Anti-Mexican monarchy resolution.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

ADDRESS OF GRAND JURORS.

We, the grand jurors, of the county of Guilford, at Spring Term, A. D. 1864, deem it not improper in us, coming as we do from every section of the county, to address a few words of encouragement to our fellow citizens throughout the country.

We look upon the successful issue of the present war and the achievement of the independence of the Southern Confederacy as the great and paramount object which ought to take hold on the heart and soul and feelings of every man and woman in the State.

Every thing that we have and every thing that we hold dear is involved in the issue. If we succeed, our lives, our property, our liberty, and our religion, will all be preserved and handed down unimpaired to our children. If we fail, we will be reduced to abject slavery, without mercy or compassion from our relentless foes, who by their past conduct towards us, have abundantly shown that no humiliation and degredation to which their malice can reduce us will be spared.

We confidently believe that success is within our reach, and that by united and vigorous efforts we can achieve our independence and freedom, and open up to ourselves and our children a highway to national greatness and individual happiness.

Our soldiers in the field have done their whole duty, and nobly sustained our cause in the midst of privations, dangers and death—every thing has been accomplished by them that military skill and personal valor could do, and the God of battles on many bloody fields has been pleased to enable them to triumph over their naughty and vainglorious foes. We have no fears, but in the future as in the past, they will be found at their posts, with stout hearts and strong arms and unconquerable wills, driving back the invader and teaching them by many bloody lessons, how vain is the effort to conquer those who are determined to be free. Then, cheer and encourage the soldier—let no words of despondency and discontent reach him from home. Let him have no enemy in the rear, he has enough in front to engage his whole attention. Whenever it is in your power, send him from home articles of food and clothes, with words of encouragement and confidence—these will be appreciated by him far above their real value, as kind mementoes from those he loves and for whom he is standing unawad on the bloody frontiers of our land.

We have duties at home which ought to claim our attention in these times of excitement and distress, and the first of these duties is the maintenance of good order and the supremacy of the law. We deem it to be the duty of every citizen to lend his personal influence to preserve peace and quiet and good order in the country, and to bring all offenders against the law to justice. We likewise deem it to be the duty of all who have a surplus of the necessaries of life, to distribute among those who are in need, and to relieve the wants of the distressed as far as possible. It would be a shame in our country and justly subject us to reproach, if we should permit any one to suffer with hunger, if there is enough of food in the country to supply the wants of all. Humanity, charity and kindness are debts which we owe to one another at all times, but more especially in these evil days through which we are passing.

We deem it to be the duty of all loyal and true men to sustain and encourage our authorities with the support and confidence of the country. No doubt they often fail to accomplish all that we expect, and may sometimes do things of which we disapprove. But we should remember that imperfection is the lot of humanity, and that the best devised schemes often miscarry; and where honesty of purpose, industry and energy are all employed in the public service, by men whose all, as well as our all is at stake, they are entitled to our confidence, and should be exempt from captious and frivolous objections to their conduct and actions. In the last place, we should all feel our dependence on and acknowledge our obligations to Almighty God. We have looked to foreign nations for intervention and aid. We have looked to divisions among our enemy, with the hope that they would produce diversions in our favor, but our past experience has shown that we have been leaning upon broken reeds. Our only dependence is upon *God and ourselves*. We have had many tokens of His favor in times past, which we acknowledge with gratitude, and if we commit ourselves with humility and faith to His guidance, and penitently implore His aid, we have no doubt He will carry us safely through.

Nor do we deem the occasion inappropriate to tender to his Excellency Z. B Vance our noble and patriotic Governor, our grateful acknowledgments and sincere gratitude for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office. Especially do we regard his efforts in providing for the real wants and substantial comforts not only of the soldiers and their families of our own county, but of the whole State, as being beyond all praise.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted by the grand jury.

P. C. SMITH, Foreman.

FROM BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

We learn from an officer who arrived in this town yesterday evening, that Butler's and Beauregard's armies were drawn up yesterday in line of battle, within five miles of Petersburg, and that a figiit was imminent and unavoidable, if the Beast would stand up.

There was also a rumor current all day yesterday on the streets, which the same officer heard before he left the army, to the effect that a courier bearing dispatches from Burnside to Grant had been intercepted by our scouts, wherein Burnside was calling lustily for reinforcements, as his army was demoralized and that, if he did not receive them soon he would be obliged to capitulate.

It was currently reported yesterday and believed here, last night, that Lee had flanked Grant on the right and left, driving him back from Spotsylvania Court House to the Rapid Ann, a distance of twenty miles.

We hope to have something before going to press; but if not, let us wait patiently, for under God good news will come.

Beauregard baffled Gilmore at Charleston and will do the same thing at Petersburg. Hoke commands the left, Bushrod Johnson the right and Picket the centre of Beauregard's army.

We also learn reliably that the Railroad will be repaired through to Petersburg by Tuesday.—*State Journal.*

The Yankees brutally murdered Mr. Wm. Hart, one of the best citizens living on the east side of the St. Johns, Florida. They went to his house and shot him, and he got away, and went to the house of his son-in-law, and a number of Yankees who were there murdered him in cold blood.

The Moravian Correspondent states that the engravers of Brunne and Taieste have been for several weeks past engaged in preparing seals for the new Mexican Empire.

For the Conservative.

MR. EDITOR: I am one of the original panel of Conservatives in North Carolina, and, with all my mind and heart, I am a Conservative still. Most heartily, therefore, do I thank you for your late exposures of the original secessionism of your neighbors of the *Progress* and of the *Standard*. This work is timely and it is needed. Few of us who live in the up country ever saw the *Progress*, while it was published in Newbern. We did not know its editor's antecedents as they are now revealed. Every prudent and honest soul who values consistency must protest against his being a leader of the Conservatives so soon after his professed conversion from destructiveism. As long as he was content to act modestly, as an organ for the Conservatives, he might be tolerated by them. But inasmuch as he is not "to the manner born," his assumptions as an oracle of our faith should be rejected at once. I hope that you will continue to enlighen us fairly and faithfully as to his present creed—how long he has held it, and under what circumstances he got hold of it. At present it seems that he was, only three years ago, one of, what I call, the worst sort of secessionists. He was one of the verdant sort, who thought and taught that secession would be peaceable,—that he could wipe up all the blood that would flow from it with a white handkerchief and the stain not be seen. He seems to have been also one of the timid sort—one who was afraid of Revolution, because it was liable to the pains and penalties of treason, and was to be secured only at the price of blood. Now, if I understand what we Conservatives did, while the *Progress* was reviling us, we abjured, and still protest against secession, and boldly and bravely did what the Graham's, and Davie, and Washington did in 1776—we accepted a Revolution forced on us. Gov. Vance and the rest of the original and faithful Conservatives were neither verdant nor timid. Now that he has joined a big crowd the editor of the *Progress* may be allowed to float along with it; but he should not be trusted either as pilot or helmsman. No one can, nor should he be allowed, to pretend that he can spell in *crucifix* before he has learned his *a b c*.

As for the editor of the *Standard*, few of us old line whigs ever read his paper till this war began.—Since that sad event we have generously overlooked many of his previous omissions and commissions.—But I do not think that we will let him get up and ride behind to show Graham, and Gilmer, and Morehead, and others, which way to go. They were Whig Conservatives of the straitest sect long before he turned Democrat, and they continue to be Conservatives while he is but a neophyte in their faith. Time has refused to give its seal of approbation to his leadership of the Democracy. Most fortunate was he, when just as he was turned out of his former habitation, he found shelter in a new issue, and among the Conservatives. But we are already well provided with bearded men, who ask for no protection and need no guidance, in the way wherein they have walked ever since their childhood. For one I say let the editor of the *Standard* tarry at Jericho till his new beard be grown. Faithfulness and consistency are two essential elements of Conservatism, and Mr. Holden is too giddy from his violent and recent somersets to be its standard bearer. A Conservative "sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not." Mr. Holden seems to be afraid of being hurt now that "last dollar and the last man," which he promised, (hoping that others would furnish them,) may be called for. Let it be ever remembered that Secession is not Conservatism, and that no one can step from the top of the first ladder to that of the second and push off men who have painfully climbed it from its lowest round. Q.

MEETING IN UNION COUNTY.

A meeting of the citizens of Union county was held at Monroe on Wednesday the 20th inst. D. A. Covington, Esq., was called to the chair, and John D. Stewart appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, and on motion, the Grand Jury of the county (it being Superior Court week) were invited to participate in the meeting; whereupon said body adjourned and united in the proceedings.

Gen. A. J. Dorgan, of Wadesboro', and R. F. Armfield, Esq., the Solicitor of this Judicial District, being present, were invited to address the meeting, both of whom entertained a crowded house with interesting speeches, depicting in frightful yet true colors the horrors of the present war waged against us by the northern people—the devastation and ruin of many parts of our much beloved and once flourishing country—the determination of our common foe, the vandals of the North, to subjugate us, to confiscate our property, and to blot us out of existence by substituting in our place the negro race. The speakers urged upon all the vital importance of being united as one man in resisting to the bitter end the attempts of Lincoln to subjugate us.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the patriotic course pursued by his Excellency, Z. B. Vance, the present Governor of our State—that in view of the perilous times that lie before us no one in our opinion is better calculated to guard and guide the affairs of our State than he; therefore, we are in favor of his re-election.

Resolved, That he be respectfully invited to address the citizens of Union county at the Court House in Monroe, at such time as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Gen. A. J Dargan and R. F. Armfield for their very appropriate and interesting speeches.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Western Democrat for publication, with a request that such other papers in the State as are friendly to the re-election of Gov. Vance, copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. A. COVINGTON, Ch'n.

J. D. STEWART, Sec'y.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

PATRICK H. WINSTON, OF RALEIGH, AND ROBERT G. LEWIS, have entered into partnership in the practice of the Law in the Superior and Supreme Courts.

Office in the Court House.

Office hours from 10, A. M., to 3, P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS having money due them in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity of Wake County, to call and draw out their distributive shares, as I cannot be responsible for the various changes and fluctuations in the currency, and can only pay out such money as I have received.

Raleigh, 12th May, 1864. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
19—2t.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

MINERS WANTED.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

11—tf. J. L. NEAGLE,
Asst. Surg. in charge.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.